Table XVI shows that the percentage of persons gainfully occupied is, in most countries, smaller among the Jews than among the non-Jews. It lags far behind in Poland and Russia; in Prussia[3] on the other hand, in 1907, their percentage among the Jews was greater than, and in 1925 the same as, among the non-Jews. Thus, where the economic position of the Jews is worst, the dependents are most numerous; from which it should not, however, be concluded that their number is the sole cause of their poverty. The large number of dependents among the Jews in Eastern Europe is due to a high birth-rate and to their traditional unwillingness to let their women-folk become wage-earners outside the home. The burden of dependents in turn impedes their economic rise, which is anyhow difficult in the economic conditions of Eastern Europe; savings cannot be effected where numerous children have to be maintained and educated.

The birth-rate among the non-Jews is everywhere higher than among the Jews, but in agricultural communities the number of "dependents" is comparatively small, as the women and children assist in farm work and are registered as earners. In 1921, in Poland, to every 100 persons engaged in agriculture there were only 64 dependents (non-assisting by work or wages), but 179 in industry, and 211 in commerce; the Jews, being mostly engaged in commerce,

had 195 dependents to every 100 earners, while the Roman Catholics had only 84 to 100.

The Jewish tradition which restricts the employment of young girls and women to the home, or at least to work of a non-manual character in offices or shops, is breaking down under the weight of economic conditions. For the last fifty years, Jewish women in Central Europe have been working in offices or shops, and now in Eastern Europe a change in attitude is supervening, which allows girls to enter even workshops and factories. Especially among the Jewish immigrants in the United States, the entry of girls into